



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 30, 1894.

THE GOVERNOR of Maryland has refused to sign a bill passed by the legislature of his State to supply free books to all the pupils of the public free schools thereof; not, however, because he is opposed to free books, but because no provision was made for buying them. The Governor, therefore, is just as amenable to the charge of demagoguery as if he had signed the bill. But paternalism is coming. The State must not only supply its children with free school houses and free school masters, but with free school books also. Soon it will be with free clothing, and then with free food; and then, the children having been provided for, the men and women will have to be fed and clothed also; so that the whole idea upon which the government was founded has been changed, and instead of the people supporting the government, the government will have to support the people.

AMONG THE many conclusive evidences of the gross and enormous extent to which pension frauds are produced, not the least glaring is the fact that the Secretary of the Interior has in his possession a list of sixty-one members of a company of soldiers raised in Nebraska, all of whom are now drawing pensions, though not one of them ever even saw a rebel, or fired a shot, or contracted any disability during the war between the States. And yet when a southern democratic congressman protests against the further robbery of his impoverished constituents in order to raise money to pay pensions to such cheats and hummers as those referred to, he is denounced by the South haters and the paid agents of these swindlers as a disloyalist, and as one who is still nursing "treason and rebellion!"

SHORTLY BEFORE the death of the late Louis Kossuth he said: "The people of the United States seek their well being in industry and commerce. In monarchies we have continual corruption and intrigue, and a constant and ignominious struggle." If the old man had made his visit to this country in 1891, instead of in 1851, he would not have rendered his ignorance of the present condition of affairs on this side of the sea so glaringly apparent. But Kossuth, though in had long since ceased to be of, the world.

"PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT" induced the ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy to order the expenditure of a large sum of money for the rescue of a worthless wreck, because, 20 years ago, her commander, by covering her sides with iron chains and thereby making her ball proof, had succeeded in sinking the Confederate steamer Alabama. But a Boston wrecking company turned that sentiment into money in short order, and profited to the extent of ten thousand dollars simply by looking at the wreck.

THE WOLVES in sheep's clothing are increasing at a fearful rate. During yesterday's session of the Methodist Conference at Fredericksburg one preacher was charged with having eloped with a female member of his flock, and another one with having been drunk. It isn't the vices of those men that merit severe condemnation, for they are natural, but their villainous hypocrisy, for they do great harm to the cause in which they profess to be engaged.

THE PEOPLE of Denver, a silver city in a silver State, are not much put out by the veto of the seigniorage bill, and say that bill "was not much of a factor in the solution of the silver question." They have common sense. The idea that the failure of a bill to coin ten million silver dollars a year for five years will injure people, who wouldn't take one of them in exchange for a paper dollar, is the very acme of absurdity.

BY A law now on the statute books, no man who resigned a commission in the U. S. navy to accept one from the Confederate States can ever again hold another one. If that law had been repealed, the Kearsarge might still be sailing the ocean blue, instead of being washed to pieces on the coral reefs of Roncador.

SOME of those who oppose an income tax for the assigned reason that it is unequal, in that it taxes a few for the benefit of the many, are ardent supporters of bills for taxing some people for the education of the children of others. It is needless to say they would be subject to the wise tax referred to.

Near Manassas on Wednesday Mary Trim, colored, strangled her seven-days-old babe and threw the lifeless body into a swamp. Her sister learned of the crime and informed the authorities. The woman was arrested and is now in jail to answer a charge of murder.

United States Senator David B. Hill is reported to be in seclusion in his mansion, "Woodford's Roost," near Albany, preparing a speech against the Wilson bill which he expects will revive his presidential chances.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30, 1894. Mr. Power, of New York, representing the national letter carriers association, appeared before the House committee on postoffice and post roads to-day in support of the bill to prohibit the removal of letter carriers until written charges have been made against them and they have been heard regarding them. He said the bill has the approval of the Postmaster General.

Treasury officials estimate that the March debt statement will show that the expenditures for March exceed the receipts, \$6,000,000, making the net deficit for the year to date \$55,000,000. It is currently reported among the Virginia members of the House to-day that Governor O'Ferrall of their State yesterday interfered with one of their number by going to the Postoffice Department and urging Mr. Bissell to appoint his cousin postmaster at Charlottesville in place of Mrs. Long, the incumbent, who has been endorsed by the R-representatives from that district and by both the Virginia Senators, and who Mr. Turner, the Congressman referred to, had been led to believe would certainly be appointed.

Congressman Meredith of the Alexandria district has no spare time on his hands. He not only has to try to get hundreds of his constituents appointed to federal offices and have those in office retained, but also to get others placed as policemen, street car conductors, jail guards, mechanics and laborers, and to-day he had to get others tickets of admission to the Pollard-Breckinridge trial.

It is said at the Postoffice Department to-day that no conclusion has yet been reached in the matter of the Alexandria postoffice, and that the Postmaster General finds it hard to disregard the request of the Congressman from the district, who endorses Mr. Marshall. Mr. Meredith says they may turn him down, but that he almost thinks they will, and that he almost certain that Mr. Marshall will be appointed. No intimations are given as to the time the appointment will be made. At the same time Mr. Speaker Crisp told a democratic member of the House with whom he is familiar that he was still telegraphing about the Senatorship, and that at that time he did not know whether he would accept it, or not, but he was able to tell later in the day. Many of his friends advise him to hold on to his present place and be a candidate for the Senate next winter. The democratic members of the House have prepared a request that Mr. Crisp will not resign. The following dispatch was received here to-day:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—Speaker Crisp telegraphs Gov. Norther declining appointment to Senate vacancy.

The weather man at the Capitol to-day says to-morrow will be fair and warmer.

A dispatch has been received to the House yesterday proposing a complete and important revision in the Treasury Department to be followed in due course by similar changes in other departments, involving the dismissal of hundreds of clerks and the annihilation of thousands of positions for years, but all of which can be disposed with.

Secretary Herbert is reported as favoring the building of a naval vessel to cost five million dollars, and to be named the Kearsarge.

Three men wearing large red badges bearing the following inscription: "We are the People," were arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday last.

Congressman Marshall went to the Postoffice Department this morning, and when informed that some of his requests for the appointment of democrats to fourth class post offices of his district had not been complied with, said to the Assistant Postmaster General: "You all have the right to kill yourselves, but you have no right to kill the democratic party. If there were an election now you are not certain that even one State would sustain you." Mr. Marshall says Mr. Maxwell told him that was not responsible and would do otherwise if he could.

Court of Appeals Yesterday.

Brown against Commonwealth. From Corporation Court of Norfolk. Affirmed.

Gess 44 against Curtis, Sheriff. Upon writ of habeas corpus; petitioner remanded.

Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance company against Thomas, survivor, from the Circuit Court of Culpeper. Affirmed, and same in Western, Georgia Home and Morotock companies.

Norfolk and Western against Phelps, from Circuit Court of Lynchburg. Affirmed.

Compton against Thorn's administration, from the Circuit Court of Bland county. Affirmed.

Kincheloe against Lake, from the Circuit Court of Fauquier. Judgment amended and affirmed.

Benton against Russell, sheriff, from County Court of Loudoun. Writ of error dismissed as improvidently awarded.

Green against Commonwealth; writ of error allowed to a judgment of the Circuit Court of Lee county, November 9, 1893, affirming a judgment of the Circuit Court of said county.

Thomas against Stuart Land and Cattle Company; appeal allowed to a decree of the Circuit Court of Russell county.

Wilson against Carpenter and Effinger against Kinney; removed to Staunton.

Virginia Development Company against Crozer Iron Company; removed to Wytheville.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD AGAIN.—The Court of Appeals at Richmond yesterday denied a motion made by Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Belya A. Lockwood's associate counsel, to allow her to practice law in that court. Only four judges were sitting, Judge Richardson being absent on account of sickness. Judge Lacy saw nothing in the statute to prevent a woman from practicing law in this State. Judge Fauntleroy was of the same opinion, and said that he had never seen any reason why a woman who paid taxes and had property interests should not be allowed to exercise every right of citizenship. Judge Hinton said that he was personally in favor of admitting Mrs. Lockwood, but that he had never been able to find one single word giving countenance to the idea that women should be permitted or were expected to practice law in the courts of Virginia. Judge Lewis also thought that under the law of this State females were not admissible to the bar. He would be glad to see the Legislature change the law.

A telegram from New Orleans says that Wm. Wilson, an American, was shot and killed by the Governor of Rangoon, Nicaragua, last night without any justification therefor.

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE TRIAL.

When the GAZETTE's report of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial in Washington closed yesterday Colonel Breckinridge was on the stand and had just told of his going from Covington to the Wesleyan College in Cincinnati where he met Miss Pollard for the second time.

"I sent my name up," he said, "was invited into a room, and in a few moments the plaintiff came down. We shook hands. She said she supposed she was talking to me by the substance of her letter; that it was worse than a divorce case. We took seats, she on a divan, I on a chair, in the rear of the room. She narrated the circumstances under which she had made the agreement with Mr. Rhodes. Until then I had not known who her mother was, I had known her father, but not whom he married. As soon as she told me she was living with her aunt, Mrs. York Keene, I knew who her mother was, because her uncle, York Keene, had been in my brother's regiment. Because her father had died in strange circumstances, and her life with her aunt had not been pleasant, she wanted to leave. Mr. Rhodes had fallen in love with her, but she had not loved him. She wanted to know whether he would compel her to marry him. I treated the matter with some levity; said I knew of no law in this day by which she could be compelled to the specific performance of a marriage contract. She grew grave, looked out her handkerchief, put it to her face, and I got up and walked the room. I had not seen her mother. I never have, in fact, but she said her mother had not approved of the contract, and it had made unpleasantness in the family. I spoke of her grandfather. I knew her grandfather and her uncles. We had ceased to walk the room. She was sitting on the divan, and I was standing beside her. I started to leave after some expressions of sympathy, but she detained me. She said, the plaintiff did: 'It's much worse than that; it's much worse than that.' He insisted on marrying me. I didn't want to be like Aunt Lou, with a household of children and unable to educate them.' She put her handkerchief to her face. She said: 'I gave him a higher proof than that contract.' Then I said she ought to marry him, anyway. She said: 'I can't—I have grown away from him. I know what other men are, and his very presence is offensive to me.' I replied: 'You can't afford not to marry him, a young girl as you are.' Then the conversation drifted away. There was nothing more I could say. She seemed to have said all she cared to."

"The conversation drifted away," he peated. "As I stood there with my hat in hand, she said, 'I have set my heart on becoming an authoress.' I said, 'I don't see why you can't do that, but you must remember that this double life may come up against you at any time. He has you in his power. A young girl can't afford that. You should marry him as soon as you can.' She said, 'I won't do that now, anyway; no danger of his giving me up.'"

"Then she spoke of an entertainment on Vine street. She said there was to be a concert there. I have been going to Cincinnati ever since I was a boy, but I never knew which one of the hills Vine street was on. She said in an entirely proper way, perfectly proper, that we might ride. I asked if they would let her go. She said she was a summer boarder, and she knew of a room in the room where I recognized as Mr. Brown, for, although I did not know he was connected with the school, he had represented Jessamine county in the legislature. We shook hands, and he said it would be perfectly proper for us to go. Then I took dinner at the Burnett House. After dinner I walked up to a stable and selected a carriage without any particular thought about what kind it was. It was a warm August evening. There was quite a little group on the portico. Nothing was said about a closed carriage or about my having a sore throat—no allusion whatever, no excuse, nor any reason for any excuse."

"We started in an entirely proper way," he resumed. "Any excuse would have been wholly out of place, nor was any reason asked."

"How long were you at the college that afternoon?"

"Oh, about an hour, or an hour and a half. There was a light conversation which deepened into a terse, grave conversation, and afterward became light again."

"Did you speak of going to Lexington the next day?"

"Nothing was said about going to Lexington that day; and the next day, when I started to Lexington, I was surprised to find her on the train."

"What do you know about any bogus telegram?"

"I never heard of any such telegram until after this suit was brought. There was no way I could have sent any bogus telegram. This is entirely new to me."

"What do you know about her going to Sayre Institute, in Lexington?"

"I knew nothing whatever of it until afterward. Nothing whatever in any way."

"How long were you driving that evening?"

"I can't say, Butterworth. We got back before the school closed—just about ten o'clock."

"Did you have any conversation about your first wife?"

"None whatever. My first wife was not alluded to. My dead little boy was not mentioned. There was no allusion to my family surroundings in any way."

"Did you make protestations of love to this woman?"

"I did not."

"Did you go to any concert that night?"

"We did not."

"What was there in the conversation, bearing dress or appearance of the plaintiff to indicate that she was not a girl of mature years?"

"She seemed to be a young woman of twenty or twenty-two. She might have been nineteen. She was a fully grown young woman, of perfectly proper manner"—(glancing for the first time at the plaintiff)—"very deferential, very."

"Anything to indicate that she was not a proper young woman?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"Not the slightest. Her conduct was entirely correct. Nothing was said about her peculiar relations to Mr. Rhodes." Returning to the drive he continued:

"We took the left-hand road at the top of the hill, because she said the right-hand road through the park was made hot by the gaslights. So I told the driver to turn to the left."

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?"

"They were open," replied the Colonel.

"After we had driven some distance," he said, "and she was talking at some length about her desire to go into journalism, to be an authoress, and we had spoken of George Eliot, she took off her hat and put it on the front seat. I put my arm around her. There were no protestations on my part; no offer of love. What occurred, occurred in the natural way. I put my arm around her and drew her to me. There was no outcry by her; no resistance."

"Just a case of illicit love," broke in Mr. Butterworth.

"That was it, Butterworth. I, a man, she a woman; human, both of us."

Continuing: "That was going out. Going back there was hardly a word spoken until we got close to the city."

"Adjourn the court," shouted Judge Bradley, who had sat through the narrative with his head averted and eyes closed, and the court adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Congressman Breckinridge continued his testimony to the Circuit Court to-day. Maj. Butterworth started proceedings by showing the defendant the little basket which the plaintiff claims was given her by Col. Breckinridge with the remark, "Madeline, this was Issy's (meaning his dead wife), and I want you to have it."

Col. Breckinridge said the basket was given to his late wife by her sister, Miss Desha. He denied that he gave it to Miss Pollard. "I did not know she had the basket," he said, "I did not take her to the train. I did not see Miss Pollard that night. I do not know how it came into Miss Pollard's possession, I only know it was not given to her directly or indirectly by me."

"State what took place on the 2nd of August, 1884, the day after the carriage ride with the plaintiff," said Maj. Butterworth.

"I entered the car for Lexington and found the plaintiff sitting in it. She was not there by any prearrangement with me. Our conversation resulted in an arrangement to meet that evening in Lexington. I asked her if there was any place in Lexington where she would like to go. She said she would like to go to Sarah Gess's. I expressed surprise that she knew of this place, and she said she had gone there on one occasion with Mr. Rhodes. The witness told of going to the assignment house with the plaintiff on their arrival in Lexington. He said he left Miss Pollard at the door, promising to come back. After taking supper with his family he returned to the house of Sarah Gess in less than an hour. He had made no arrangements with Sarah Gess as Miss Pollard and Sarah testified. He remained with the plaintiff until about 10:30, and the plaintiff elected to spend the night there instead of going to a more respectable place. There were no protestations of love and affection on his part, said Col. Breckinridge. "I went back the next evening. She said the first evening that she wanted to get up early the next morning and take the train for Frankfort so as to be able to see her mother there between the arrival and the departure of the two trains. She appeared to be a young woman fully grown and matured and understood matters pertaining to the sexes that a young girl would not know, and there never had been any claim on her part to me that she was a maiden, or that I had physically or in any sense seduced her, or betrayed her. I had examined a person in which I endorsed her application for a position under the civil service, in which she put herself down as having been born November 30, 1866. I never had any reason to doubt that she was a matured woman and nothing occurred to make me think otherwise. There never was in any conversation between us any mention made as to when she was born or as to the month."

Col. Breckinridge told how he learned Miss Pollard was in Lexington preparing to enter Sayre Institute. As to Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Ketcham, the witness said he never knew two women more highly estimable. He denied the statement of Miss Pollard that she received him at night in her room at Miss Hoyt's. "If she received any one in her room," he said, "it was not I."

Major Butterworth—"Did you pay the plaintiff anything when she was at Sarah Gess's house?"

"It can hardly be called paying her. I paid her expenses at Sarah Gess's and gave her sufficient money to get her safely back to Cincinnati. It was not a large sum. The Colonel denied sending letters to Mr. Rhodes through Miss Pollard's mother while she was in Cincinnati, to deceive Mr. Rhodes. He denied also sending letters to Cincinnati. Col. Breckinridge testified that he went with Miss Pollard to a house in Cincinnati in October, 1884. He met her at the train in Cincinnati and went to the assignment house of Mrs. Rose, on George street. He left her there, returning after supper and remaining several hours. He left her there that night and went back to Lexington the next day. Miss Pollard did not go back with him. This was the first time he had ever been to Mrs. Rose's house with the plaintiff. The first time he learned from her that she had been pregnant was in the summer of 1887; and he never had any information from anybody else about the matter. The first time he learned that her pregnancy had carried her to Cincinnati was in the winter of 1892. She asked him to help her obtain a place in Washington for a lady, on the ground that she was the sister of the man who had been her physician during her pregnancy. The Colonel looked square at Miss Pollard, and nodded his head in her direction as if to emphasize his words.

"Did she in 1887, when she told you of her pregnancy in 1885, tell you where she was confined?" was the next query.

"From what she told me I understood that it was a legitimate miscarriage."

"Did she indicate where that miscarriage took place?"

"From what she said I understood that it took place under the care and charge of her mother, who exercised secret care that no scandal should result."

Miss Pollard became red and white by turns when Col. Breckinridge mentioned her mother in this connection. She trembled violently and made an effort to rise in her chair, her head shaking with excitement and her hands clinched as if ready to strike. It took the whispered words of Miss Ellis, Mr. Carlisle and Judge Wilson to quiet her agitation.

"Do you remember if you had any improper relations with the plaintiff in the year of 1886?"

"I can't recall having seen her. I have been utterly unable to recollect a single instance in which I saw the plaintiff during the entire year. And I know I had no relations with her in 1886. I did everything that I could do to keep her from going to Washington, and to prevent an open scandal. This was in the summer of 1887. Just about this time she was thrown from her horse and pretty severely injured. Soon after this she came to my office to see me. Out of this conversation grew a resumption of our relations which had been dropped for more than twenty months. Subsequently she said that she feared she was pregnant, and there was nothing left but for her to go somewhere. There was a doubt about her pregnancy, and I postponed her coming on here. She afterward came on here, but I didn't furnish the money, and she said she had borrowed it from Mrs. Hoyt. Col. Breckinridge then told of finding the plaintiff next near Washington City, by appointment. She was stopping, he said, at a Catholic institution, and that she was pregnant. It was arranged that she should stop at the institution for the time being and he advanced her all the money she needed.

"State whether you ever at any time stated to the plaintiff or gave her the impression that you would marry her."

"There isn't a scintilla of truth in the matter, and there never was a conversation of that kind between the plaintiff and myself. There isn't a thread of truth in it at all. Under no circumstances and at no time or place did the plaintiff ever know from me the possibility of such an occurrence happening. There were no relations between the plaintiff and myself from the month of July, 1885, to the month of November, 1887, said defendant. There was an interval when there were no improper acts between the plaintiff and myself, but during which I paid her expenses. Col. Breckinridge then testified that it was a mutual understanding between himself and the plaintiff that she would leave Washington and terminate their relations, but Miss Pollard came back from time to time. He said he refused to continue their relations any longer, but still came to him, holding over him the threat of exposure. Col. Breckinridge denied, as stated by Miss Pollard, that he was concealed in a room in Miss Hoyt's house in January, 1885, when Miss Pollard, as she says, broke her engagement with Rankin Rosell. He declared that he and the plaintiff went to Sarah Gess's without arrangement, and denied that he desired to place Miss Pollard there as a boarder.

Methodist Conference.

A flurry was caused yesterday in the Baltimore Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church at Fredericksburg by the reopening of the case of Rev. Vincent W. Wheeler, of Clifton Forge, and arresting the passage of his character. At the session of conference held last year at Front Royal, charges of intemperance were made against Mr. Wheeler. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation, which brought in a report saying the charges were not sufficient or tangible enough to warrant the holding of a trial. Another committee was appointed in the case, which brought in a somewhat similar report. This was recommended and the third report recommending that the case be referred to the presiding elder of the Lewisburg District, who is Rev. W. G. Hammond.

Presiding Elder Hammond held a thorough investigation. The matter was brought up yesterday by the reading by Rev. Mr. Hammond of the action in the case, which was that the charges against Mr. Wheeler were dismissed. At the same time Presiding Elder Hammond said that more rumors were afloat regarding Mr. Wheeler which needed investigation.

This brought Mr. Wheeler to his feet, who said that he had been before the investigating committees, and it looked to him as if the prosecution of the charges was being made a means of persecution. He had been told by Bishop Key, at Front Royal, that the investigation was to be completed and ended with the presiding elder. "Mr. Hammond notified me," he said "that other charges would be presented, and I wrote to him demanding to know what they were, and who made them, but I have never received a reply. A paper bearing on the case is in the hands of Rev. Runsey Smithson, and I wish to have it read at this point."

The paper was a letter with a dozen or more signatures, and was addressed to the conference protesting against the further revival of the charges and deeply regretting the efforts put forth in that direction by Mr. Davidson, their pastor, and others. They stated that having known the accused intimately for a long time, they were convinced of his innocence.

Rev. John H. Davidson made a statement in his own defense, Bishop Granberry ruling that as his character was assailed in the letter he had a right to speak, but suggested that he say as little as possible. Mr. Davidson charged some of the signers as untruthful and not to be relied upon, and said that one of them ought to have been one of the principal witnesses against Mr. Wheeler, as he knew he had been addicted to the liquor habit. He also said that some one had said that if Mr. Wheeler continued drinking whisky something else would happen. He also said that the people signing the paper wanted the character of Mr. Wheeler to pass so that he could be given work and sent away from Clifton Forge.

It is said that Mr. Wheeler has on a number of occasions taken whisky as a medicine for a physical ailment, which makes necessary a strong stimulant, and that he has also taken digitalis and whisky in large doses and upon prescription for heart trouble.

On motion of Rev. P. H. Wismer, presiding elder of Roanoke district, the case was referred to a committee consisting of Revs. J. W. Dufky, R. R. S. Hough and J. E. Armstrong.

The case of Rev. C. M. Bragg, formerly pastor of Calvary Church, Baltimore, was brought up by Bishop Granberry calling the 20th disciplinary question, "Are all the preachers blameless in life and official administration?" Under this question also Secretary Armstrong notified the conference that serious charges of immorality had been made against Rev. C. M. Bragg; that a committee had acted upon the case and had suspended him from membership. He suggested the appointment of a committee of the conference to act in the matter, which was done. Mr. Bragg disappeared some months ago, simultaneously with Miss Ianthe Phelps, organizer of the church.

The report of President W. W. Robertson, of the Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staunton, Va., was read in the morning and referred to the committee on education. It was a very encouraging report.

The following applicants were admitted to the conference on trial: E. V. Register, J. M. Anderson and E. H.

Dashiell, of Baltimore district; John H. Mills and C. W. Moore, of East Baltimore district; Daniel M. Brown and Fred. A. Gaines, of Winchester district; Levi P. Atkins, of Roanoke district; J. L. McNeer, of Lewisburg district; Courtland B. Smith and Wm. Stevens, of Moorefield district.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Hyde announced that the committee on place of entertainment of next conference was ready to report, and moved that it be made the order of the day for Saturday. The committee have invitations from Mount Vernon Church, Washington; Baltimore city, Roanoke, and Salem. The popular sentiment seems to be for Washington.

A communication received from Francis M. Mills, the oldest member of the conference, was read, stating that with this session he had reached his sixty-second year in the itinerancy. His bad health prevented his attendance.

The conference accepted the invitation of President W. W. Smith to visit Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, on Monday afternoon.

It was also decided that the election of delegates to the general conference took place Monday.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Mar. 30.—Hungarian officials and the officers of the reserve have been forbidden by the government to wear uniforms or appear in an official capacity at the funeral of Kossuth. This order has caused much indignation in military circles.

Coxey's Army.

COLUMBIANA, O., Mar. 30.—For the first day since the exodus from Massillon the Coxey forces were greeted with a smiling sun this morning. The camp here was a jolly looking place before the tents were taken down. By 9 o'clock the column was ready to move. The route to East Palestine is to be via New Waterford, where a hot lunch will be served by friends. The hostility to correspondents accompanying the expedition has broken out in open threat resulting in the issue of an order excluding the writers from camp. Marshall Browne says he did it through a regard for the men. The army recruited 16 men here and left with a force of over 200. The army with full forces and banners flying left at 9:15 on a ten-mile journey to East Palestine.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

HOUSE.

When Speaker Crisp appeared in the House he was greeted with tumultuous applause from both democratic and republican members. There was no trace of the storm that brooded over the chamber yesterday and every one appeared to be in a good humor.

As the Speaker ascended the steps to his seat at the desk, the galleries took up the applause that started on the floor and it rapidly swelled into hurrahs which were kept up several seconds while the Speaker gently rapped for order.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Reed suggested that it should be amended to show that the Speaker had overruled, for no reason stated, the point of order made by Mr. Payne that one of the votes taken yesterday had been reported by a teller, when the rules require two. Mr. Springer moved the previous question on the amendment. On division the vote was ayes 146, nays none.

The point of no quorum was made and the yeas and nays were ordered. The result of the call was yeas 178, nays 1—just a quorum. So the previous question was ordered. The question was put on the proposed amendment—ayes 67, nays 118.

Mr. Reed demanded tellers and Mr. Springer demanded the yeas and nays and the latter were ordered.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Burrows rose to a parliamentary inquiry. He said that the vote upon ordering the previous question as announced disclosed the presence of just a quorum—179 members. Among the names that had been recorded as voting were Mr. Sipe. He had been informed and he believed that that gentleman was in Potsburg, and therefore could not have voted.

Mr. Springer made the point of order that the announcement of the vote could not be delayed by Mr. Burrows, and the result was stated by the Speaker.

Then Mr. Springer asserted that the vote having disclosed the presence of a quorum, the House was ready to proceed with its business.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday the famous McGarran land-claim bill was passed. It refers the claim of William McGarran to the Rancho Pancho Grande to the Court of Private Land Claims, which shall report its findings to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall issue a patent to McGarran, if his decision shall be in his favor. The Senate went into executive session at 5:15, after which it adjourned until Monday, when Senator Harris intimated that the tariff bill would be taken up.

An exciting scene occurred in the House during the consideration of a contested election case. When it had been demonstrated that the democrats had not enough members present to break the deadlock on the O'Neill-Joy case, Mr. Patterson presented a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees. A struggle followed, which was prolonged after the usual hour of adjournment, and at one time threatened to keep the House in session all night. After the previous question was ordered, the House was treated to the unusual spectacle of seeing the Speaker take the floor for a speech.

The Speaker decided to crush down the opposition by ruling all dilatory motions out of order. This he did, amid a chorus of protests, sharp words, and at least one attempt to bring a member before the bar of the House for contempt. On one of the dilatory motions the republicans demanded tellers and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Patterson and Reed. The latter declined to serve and the Speaker directed Mr. Patterson to proceed alone. After the adoption of the Patterson resolution, the excitement subsided, and by mutual agreement the House adjourned.

If you are troubled by a tickling sensation in the throat and cannot sleep for coughing you will find that a few spoonfuls of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will stop your cough and enable you to get a good night's rest. Continue the treatment, and in a day or two it will be effectually cured.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rivers and harbors bill has been completed.

A bill for carrying out the finding of the fishing sea court of arbitration was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday.

By the collapse of a coal mine shaft near Warsaw, yesterday, many lives were lost. Eleven bodies have so far been recovered.

While walking along the road near Surattsville, Md., yesterday Miss Emma Hutchinson was waylaid and assaulted by a tramp.

Admiral de Mello, in the Republica, recently attacked Paranaqua, and, after a brisk fight, drove the government troops from the town and landed his forces.

Governor Norther, of Georgia, has appointed Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be United States Senator to succeed Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, who died in Washington last Monday.

The "Army of the Commune," which started from Massillon, Ohio, on Sunday to march to Washington for the purpose of demanding the issue of non-interest bearing bonds for public improvements, arrived at Leetonia, Ohio, yesterday, with 94 men in ranks.